My lady *liege*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*
So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Cosmology.*

LIEGE. *n. s.* Sovereign; superior lord.
O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakeſpeare.*
The other part reſerv'd I by conſent,
For that my ſovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakeſpeare.*
You with your beſt endeavour have ſtirred up
My liegeſt *liege* to be mine enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*
The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in conſternation wait
Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their *liege*. *Philips.*

LI'EGEMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A ſubject.
This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himſelf unfold. *Fairy Queen.*
Sith then the anceſtors of thoſe that now live, yielded themſelves then ſubjects and *liegemen*, ſhall it not tye their children to the ſame ſubjection? *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shak.*

LI'EGER. *n. ſ.* [from *liege*.] A reſident ambaſſador.
His paſſions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breaſt, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*

LI'EN, the participle of *lie*.
One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Gen.* xxvi. 10.

LIENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.
There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; eſpecially in obſtructions, and to ſtrengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like caſes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LI'ENTERY. *n. ſ.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, ſmooth, and ἔντερον, *inteſtinum*, gut; *lienterie*, French.] A particular looſeneſs, or diarrhœa, wherein the food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, as to be thrown out by ſtool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

LI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *to lie*.] One that reſts or lies down; or remains concealed.
There were *liers* in ambuſh againſt him behind the city. *Joſ.* viii. 14.

*LIEU. n. ſ.* [French.] Place; room; it is only uſed with *in*: *in lieu*, inſtead.
God, of his great liberality, had determined, in *lieu* of man's endeavours, to beſtow the ſame by the rule of that juſtice which beſt beſeemeth him. *Hooker, b.* i.
In *lieu* of ſuch an increaſe of dominion, it is our buſineſs to extend our trade. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

LIEVE. *adv.* [See LIEF.] Willingly.
Speak the ſpeech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Action is death to ſome ſort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Eſtrange.*

LIEUTE'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenance*, French; from *lieutenant*.]
1. The office of a lieutenant.
If ſuch tricks as theſe ſtrip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kiſſed your three fingers ſo oft. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
2. The body of lieutenants.
The liſt of undiſputed maſters, is hardly ſo long as the liſt of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenant*, French.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.
Whither away ſo faſt?
—No farther than the tower,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
—We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shakeſpeare.*
I muſt put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper uſe is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppoſe an invaſion from abroad, or a rebellion or ſedition at home. *Bacon.*
Killing, as it is conſidered in itſelf without all undue circumſtances, was never prohibited to the lawful magiſtrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*
Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And ſince from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philips's Briton.*
2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperior of any denomination; as, a general has his lieutenant generals, a colonel his lieutenant colonel, and a captain ſimply his lieutenant.
It were meet that ſuch captains only were employed as have formerly ſerved in that country, and been at leaſt *lieutenants* there. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
According to military cuſtom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainſhip. *Wotton.*
The earl of Eſſex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the moſt popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the ſword men. *Clarendon.*
His *lieutenant*, engaging againſt his poſitive orders, being beaten by Lyſander, Alcibiades was again baniſhed: *Swift.*
Canſt thou ſo many gallant ſoldiers ſee,
And captains and *lieutenants* ſlight for me. *Gay.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE. *n. ſ.* plural *lives*. [lipan, to live, Saxon.]
1. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body.
On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage againſt thy foes; nor fear to loſe it,
Thy ſafety being the motive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
She ſhews a body rather than a *life*,
A ſtatue than a breather. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Gen.* i. 20.
The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in nothing but a participation of the ſame continued *life*, by conſtantly fleeting particles of matter, in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame organized body. *Locke.*
So peaceful ſhalt thou end thy bliſsful days,
And ſteal thyſelf from *life* by ſlow decays. *Pope.*
2. Preſent ſtate.
O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a ſhadow! a reflection made
From the falſe glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a ſolid thing than thou!
Thou weak built iſthmus, that do'ſt proudly riſe
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canſt not wave nor wind ſuſtain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*
When I conſider *life* 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falſer than the former day;
Lies more; and when it ſays we ſhall be bleſt
With ſome new joy, takes off what we poſſeſt.
Strange cozenage! none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*
Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life*'s perverſe meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleaſures find,
To combat againſt real cares. *Prior.*
3. Enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtence.
Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inſpire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Fa. Qu.*
Their complot is to have my *life*:
And, if my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'ſt
Live well, how long or ſhort permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
Untam'd and fierce the tyger ſtill remains,
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*
He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a ſum of money. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*
4. Blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life.
His guſhing entrails ſmoak'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came iſſuing through the wound. *Pope.*
5. Conduct; manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice.
Henry and Edward, brighteſt ſons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a ſigh. *Pope.*
I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*
6. Condition; manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery.
Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden's Virg.*
7. Continuance of our preſent ſtate.
And ſome have not any clear ideas of the greateſt part of them all their *lives*. *Locke.*
The adminiſtration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon on Italy.*
8. The living form; reſemblance exactly copied.
Galen hath explained this point unto the *life*. *Brown.*

He

That is the beſt part of beauty which a picture cannot expreſs, no, nor the firſt ſight of the *life*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Let him viſit eminent perſons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*
He that would be a maſter, muſt draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*
9. Exact reſemblance.
I believe no character of any perſon was ever better drawn to the *life* than this. *Denham.*
Rich carvings, portraiture, and imag'ry,
Where ev'ry figure to the *life* expreſs'd
The Godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
He ſaw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All to the *life*, and ev'ry leader known. *Dryden's Æn.*
10. General ſtate of man.
Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
All that cheers or ſoftens *life*,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*
11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things.
This I know, not only by reading of books in my ſtudy, but alſo by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Aſcham.*
Not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wiſdom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
12. Living perſon.
Why ſhould I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own ſword? whilſt I ſee *lives* the gaſhes
Do better upon them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
13. Narrative of a life paſt.
Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*
14. Spirit; briſkneſs; vivacity; reſolution.
The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of reſolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had ſprung. *Sidney.*
They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the beſt. *Felton.*
Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiſs'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*
15. Animated exiſtence; animal being.
Full nature ſwarms with *life*. *Thomſon.*

LI'FEBLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood neceſſary to life; the vital blood.
This ſickneſs doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprize. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.
How could'ſt thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child. *Shak.*
They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Spectator.*
Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and ſtagnates in the veins,
Unleſs a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*
His forehead ſtruck the ground,
*Lifeblood* and life ruſh'd mingled through the wound. *Dryd.*

LIFEEVERLASTING. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

LI'FEGIVING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *giving*.] Having the power to give life.
His own heat,
Kindled at firſt from heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spenſer.*
He ſat deviſing death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LIFEGUA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's perſon.

LI'FELESS. *adj.* [from *life*.]
1. Dead; deprived of life.
The other victor-flame a moment ſtood,
Then fell, and *lifeleſs* left th' extinguiſh'd wood. *Dryden.*
I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghaſtly with wounds, and *lifeleſs* on the bier. *Prior.*
2. Unanimated; void of life.
Was I to have never parted from thy ſide?
As good have grown there ſtill a *lifeleſs* rib! *Milt. P. L.*
Thus began
Outrage from *lifeleſs* things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The power which produces their motions, ſprings from ſomething without themſelves: if this power were ſuſpended, they would become a *lifeleſs*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*
And empty words ſhe gave, and ſounding ſtrain,
But ſenſeleſs, *lifeleſs!* idol void and vain. *Pope's Dunciad.*
3. Without power, force, or ſpirit.
Hopeleſs and helpleſs doth Ægeon wend,
But to procraſtinate his *lifeleſs* end. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeleſs* king, a royal ſhade I lay. *Prior.*

LI'FELESLY. *adv.* [from *lifeleſs*.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a living perſon.
Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Ipthema the fair. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LI'FESTRING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *ſtring*.] Nerve; ſtrings imagined to convey life.
Theſe lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifeſtrings* of thoſe hearts
That ſtill ſhall pant, and ſtill ſhall exerciſe
The motion ſpirit and nature both impart. *Daniel's Muſ.*

LI'FETIME. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life.
Jordain talked proſe all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

LIFEWE'ARY. *adj.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living.
Let me have
A dram of poiſon, ſuch ſoon ſpeeding geer
As will diſperſe itſelf through all the veins,
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shakeſpeare*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*hyfta*, Swediſh; *laſter*, Daniſh.]
1. To raiſe from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.
Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth ſhould tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Your gueſts are coming;
*Lift* up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*
Propp'd by the ſpring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a fickly beauty ſoon to ſhed,
In ſummer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*
2. To bear; to ſupport. Not in uſe.
So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble ſo great load to *lift*. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To rob; to plunder.
So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night robbers *lift* the well-ſtor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*
4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.
My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. 2 *Chron.*
Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a ſhade from hell,
Hers *lift* the ſoul to heav'n. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*
5. To raiſe in fortune.
The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from miſery. *Eccluſ.*
6. To raiſe in eſtimation.
Neither can it be thought, becauſe ſome leſſons are choſen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer diſgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*
7. To exalt in dignity.
See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addiſon's Cato.*
8. To elevate; to ſwell with pride.
*Lifted* up with pride. *Tim.* iii. 6.
Our ſucceſſes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, ſo that we have reaſon to humble ourſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
9. *Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to *lift*.
He *lift up* his ſpear againſt eight hundred, whom he ſlew at one time. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 8.
Ariſe, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Geneſis.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.
Pinch cattle of paſture while ſummer doth laſt,
And *lift* at their tailes 'yer a winter be paſt. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
The mind, by being engaged in a taſk beyond its ſtrength, like the body ſtrained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner of lifting.
In the *liſt* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth moſt upon the knees. *Bacon.*
In races, it is not the large ſtride, or high *liſt*, that makes the ſpeed. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
The goat gives the fox a *liſt*, and out he ſprings. *L'Eſtr.*
2. [In Scottiſh.] The ſky: for in a ſtarry night they ſay, *How clear the* lift *is!*
3. Effect; ſtruggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raiſe what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any ſtate of impotence and inability.
Myſelf and Trulla made a ſhift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras, p.* i.
Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a ſtand.
For you freely muſt own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*
4. *Liſt*, in Scotland, denotes a load or ſurcharge of any thing; as alſo, if one be diſguiſed much with liquor, they ſay, *He has got a great* lift.
5. *Liſts* of a ſail are ropes to raiſe or lower them at pleaſure.

LI'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts.
Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Pſal.* iii. 3.



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